

大学 英语

语法与练习

(修订本)

GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

2



国统教材

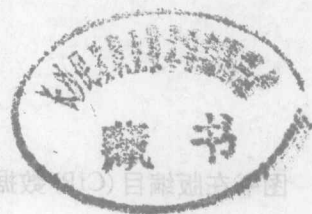
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总主编 董亚芬

大学英语

(修订本)

College English

(Revised Edition)

语法与练习

Grammar and Exercises

第二册

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修订本前言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程,于1986年出版试用本,1992年出版正式本。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册,供1—6级使用;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带;泛读教程1—6级也配有教师用书。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学分工编写,复旦大学董亚芬担任总主编。前大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注。

这次修订是在广泛听取全国各地使用本系列教材的教师们的意见并通过问卷形式对数以万计的师生征求意见的基础上进行的。大学外语教学指导委员会综合大学英语组对本教材的修订提供了多方面的指导与帮助。修订的宗旨是“面向21世纪,将大学英语教学推上一个新台阶”。修订本根据各教程的具体情况,对课文作适当调整,提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率,进一步完善练习,突出重点词语的操练;同时加强各教程间的横向联系,做到既自成体系又相互补充,形成整体。修订本更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

《大学英语》语法与练习教程由北京大学大学英语教研室负责编写,杜秉正、董眉君主编,安美华、孙玉、邵伯栋等参加编写。张祥保、麻乔志两位教授担任主审。美国专家 John Alton 和 Allan Brown 协助审阅。

本书为语法与练习教程修订本第二册,供大学英语二级学生使用,由杜秉正、董眉君主编,孙玉、安美华参加修订,张祥保教授主审,澳籍专家 Tony Gallagher 协助审阅。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,给予我们很大的帮助和促进,谨此一并致谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限,教材中难免还有不足之处,希望广大读者批评指正。

编者
1997年3月

使用说明

本书为《大学英语》语法与练习教程第二册。经过多年使用,在广泛征求各院校教师意见的基础上,对本教材作了较多必要的修订。

1. 本书共十个单元,与精读、泛读、快速阅读教程同步。

2. 本书的目的是在复习、巩固高中已学过的英语基本语法基础上,予以加深和提高。凡中学已学过的最基本的内容,本书不再赘述;中学已学过但尚未充分掌握的部分则予以重点复习。书内标有△号的章节即要求重点掌握的部分。

3. 考虑到原第二册教材内容过多,修订本册时将原两个单元的介词延至第三册,原第三册的 there be 句型提前到本册处理;原三个单元的非谓语动词改为四个单元。

4. 为提高学生实际语言运用能力,修订时删去了一些过于简单的练习,增加了中英互译练习,尽量保留原有的综合性练习。

5. 书末附有的常用短语动词例解几乎包括《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》中 1—4 级的全部短语动词,供复习参考之用。此外,还附有 150 个测试题,供复习、检查之用。

编 者

1997 年 3 月

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△第一单元 情态动词(一)

情态动词(Modal Verbs)用来表示能力、允许、许诺、可能、必须、劝告、意愿等概念或态度。主要的情态动词有 can (could), may (might), shall (should), will (would), must, ought to, need, dare 等。情态动词没有人称和数的变化,其后常跟不带 to 的不定式。

1.1 表示能力 (Ability)

1) can / could “能够”、“会”

He is over eighty but still *can* read without glasses. (现在时)

She *couldn't* come yesterday. (过去时)

He *can't* come tomorrow. (将来时)

2) can / could 与 be able to 用法比较

a) be able to 除有现在时、过去时、将来时外,还可有现在完成时、不定式、动词-ing 形式等。例如:

I'm *not able to* help you. (现在时)

He *was able to* save the climber from falling by gripping the rope. (过去时)

He *will be able to* give the lecture. (将来时)

This is the information I've *been able to* get so far. (现在完成时)

I used *to be able to* ride a horse. (不定式)

Just *being able to* drive a horse and a cart isn't much help to us. (动词-ing 形式)

b) could 表示过去总的、经常性的能力;was/were able to 表示过去具体情况下具有的能力,并且做了某动作。例如:

He *could* speak French, so he *was able to* show the French lady the way.

c) 表示将来的能力常用 will be able to。例如:

When *will you be able to* take us to town?

EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks with *can*, *could* or a proper form of *be able to* to indicate ability:

1. I _____ stand on my head when I was at school but I _____ (not) now.
2. Hob _____ pick up snakes. I _____ pick up a snake once.
3. He _____ run fast so he _____ catch the thief.
4. I _____ (not) get to the city library so far, so I haven't got the book.
5. Mr Smith took a “crash” (速成的) course in Japanese — he wanted to _____ speak it when he went on business to Japan.
6. The Browns bought their first car last year. Previously they _____ (not) get a loan.

7. —_____ John swim a mile yet?
—No, but he _____ swim a mile by this time next year.
8. He said that he _____ speak two languages and read in five.
9. You _____ speak English fluently by the time you graduate.
10. Mr Baker hoped he _____ come to China again some day.
11. —_____ I help you?
—Yes. _____ you open this bottle?
12. Poor old Tim. He died in the big fire. He used _____ cheer me up when nobody else _____.
13. Tom doesn't seem _____ speak French.
14. —_____ you fall a tree?
—No, but I _____ chop firewood if you _____ (want).
—Just _____ chop firewood isn't much help to us.
15. We expect Sam _____ get a doctor's degree in four years.
16. Let's go off to the sales now, otherwise we _____ (not) find any bargains.

1.2 表示许可(Permission)

- 1) 征询“许可”或给予“许可”可用 can / could 或 may / might 表示。may 用于正式场合, can 用于非正式场合, could 用于客气的询问, might 极少用。例如:

You *can* go at four o'clock.

Could I borrow your pen?

Borrowers *may* not take out more than three works of fiction.

Might I ask whether you are using the typewriter?

- 2) 表示“不允许”用 can't, may not, mustn't; must not 语气重,表示“不许”。例如:

You *can't* leave the table unless you finish your meal.

Put that cigarette out. You *must not* smoke near a petrol pump!

- 3) 表示过去“许可”不用 could, might, 要用其他表达方式。例如:

We *had been* / *were given* permission to speak to the patient.

但在间接引语中表达过去“许可”,可用 could, might。例如:

The nurse said that we *could* / *might* speak to the patient for just a few minutes.

1.3 表示可能性(Possibility)

- 1) may, might 用来推测现在“可能”;may 比 might 表示的可能性大些。例如:

—Why isn't John in class?

—He *may* be sick. (很可能生病了)

—He *might* be sick. (他也许生病了)

注: maybe 是副词,不是情态动词。例如:

Maybe he is sick.

- 2) 在日常口语中常用 can / could 表示“可能”。例如:

You *can* / *could* walk for miles in the country without meeting anyone.

—*Can* the news be true?

—No, it *can't* be true.

- 3) *must* 表示可能性最大, “一定”, “肯定”; 否定形式用 *can't* 表示“一定不”, “肯定不”。例如:

You *must* be hungry after a long walk. (一定很饿)

The phone is ringing, but there is no answer. She *can't be* at home. (她肯定不在家。)

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with *can*, *could*, *may*, *might* or *must* to indicate possibility or permission:

1. You _____ (not) tell a lie again.
2. Tony! You _____ (not) play with sharp knives!
3. A house in Beijing _____ cost a lot of money.
4. He looks young. He _____ (not) be the director.
5. You'd better take an umbrella. It _____ rain before evening.
6. Jim always gets the best grades in the class. He _____ be intelligent.
7. Listen to the laughter. They _____ be enjoying themselves.
8. Tigers are magnificent animals. We _____ (not) allow them to become extinct (灭绝).
9. —Are you going to the party?
—I don't know. I _____. How about you?
—Definitely. I'm looking forward to it.
10. The teacher said that I _____ turn in my paper a few days later.
11. —What are you going to major in when you go to the university?
—I haven't decided yet. I _____ major in business administration, but economics is another possibility.
12. Patrick Henry concluded his speech, “I know not what course others _____ take, but for me, give me liberty, or give me death!”

1.4 表示必须 (Necessity) 和需要 (Need)

1) *must*

a) *must* 表示说话人认为“必须”; 否定回答时用 *needn't* “不必”。例如:

To be healthy, a plant *must* receive a good supply of sunshine and moisture.

You *must* be here at nine o'clock.

—*Must* you go so soon?

—No, I *needn't* go yet. (不必)

b) *mustn't* 表示“不许”、“一定不要”。例如:

You *mustn't* turn on the TV till you have done your homework.

2) have to

a) 表示他人或客观情况要求“必须”。例如:

I *have to* be back at school by eight. I have a lot of work to do tonight. (必须)

We *don't have to* wear uniforms in school. (不一定要)

b) have to 除有现在时外, 还有以下不同时态形式:

He *had to* come. His parents were waiting for him. (过去时)

He *will have to* go and see the boss. (将来时)

Because of the heavy snow my children *have had to* get up earlier than usual this week. (现在完成时)

As his father was a poor man, he *would have to* work after he left high school. (过去将来时)

c) 口语中常用 have got to 表示“必须”。例如:

I *have got to* leave now. I have a meeting in ten minutes.

3) need

a) need 表示动作者“需要”、“有必要”, 用于否定句或疑问句; 肯定回答用 must, 否定回答用 needn't。例如:

You *needn't* come if you don't want to.

—Need he go now?

—Yes, he *must*.

—No, he *needn't*.

b) need 常用作实义动词。例如:

You *need* to learn the value of time.

You *didn't need* to tell him the news.

Does she *need* to go?

EXERCISE 3

A. Fill in the blanks with *must*, *have to*, *had to*, *have got to* or *need* to indicate necessity or need:

1. People _____ learn to be wiser.
2. We _____ get up early yesterday, but today we _____ (not).
3. He _____ go to work by train, because it's the only way he can get there.
4. We _____ have a good definition of "language" before we decide whether animals have language.
5. Flight attendants _____ learn about the safety equipment of the airplane in which they are flying and they _____ stay calm when there is an emergency.
6. He won't come out tonight because he _____ write an essay.
7. A person _____ (not) become rich and famous in order to live a successful life.
8. —_____ there be a reason for everything?
—No, there _____ (not) be a reason for everything.

9. This is an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime. We _____ (not) let it pass.
We _____ act.

10. We _____ (not) forget that children of today are the world leaders of tomorrow.

B. Fill in the blanks with *need*, *must*, *needn't*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *needed*:

(Fran is fourteen. She comes in to speak to her father.)

Fran: Father, I do hate school. 1 I stay there any longer?

Father: Of course you 2. All children 3 go. It's the law, as you know quite well.

Fran: But I 4 go after I'm fifteen.

Father: Fran, you really 5 start arguing again. I've told you, you're to stay till you're seventeen at least.

Fran: But the things they teach us. I'll never 6 to know half of them.

Father: What makes you think that?

Fran: Well, Mother doesn't know about chemistry and things, and she's never 7 to.

Father: I wouldn't be too sure about that. But in any case, you 8 compare yourself with your mother. Things have changed a lot since she was a girl.

Fran: Well, can I drop chemistry?

Father: Not for the moment.

Fran: You mean I 9 go on doing it?

Father: Yes, I'll make a bargain with you. If you get good marks in your chemistry exam this year, you 10 go on with it any more.

1.5 表示责任 (Obligation) 和劝告 (Persuasion)

1) 用 *should* 和 *ought to* 表示责任和劝告,后者语气重些。例如:

You *should* / *ought to* do as you are told.

Such things *shouldn't* / *ought not to* be allowed.

2) 有时也用 *must* 表示责任和劝告。例如:

Children *must* go to school between the ages of six and sixteen.

You *must* see that movie; it's wonderful.

3) 口语中也常用 *had better* 表示劝告,意为“最好做/不做某事”。例如:

You *had better* take care of that cut on your hand or it will get infected.

You'd *better not* make a mistake next time. (否定形式)

Hadn't you *better* see who is at the door? (否定疑问形式)

1.6 表示建议 (Suggestion)

1) “*Shall I/ we...?*” 表示征求对方对建议的看法。例如:

Shall I open the window?

Shall we carry the boxes into the house?

Let's go, *shall we*?

- 2) *may / might as well*, *may / might just as well* 表示推荐更佳方案, 建议另一种做法, 意为“倒不如……”, “……不也一样吗? ”。例如:

We *may as well* stay here tonight. (我们倒不如在这里过夜。)

You *may as well* tell the truth. (你还是说实话的好。)

—I'll go on Monday by train.

—You *might just as well* wait till Wednesday and go by plane. (你等到星期三乘飞机去不也一样吗?)

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with *should / ought to*, *had better* or *may / might (just) as well* to indicate obligation, persuasion or suggestion:

1. It's eight o'clock now. You _____ be doing your lessons. You _____ (not) be watching TV.
2. —Kathy is terribly over weight.
—She _____ cut down on sweets.
3. —My library book is due today.
—You _____ renew it if you need it.
4. —Jack is ill.
—We _____ (not) tell him about the accident.
5. Someone's stolen my wallet! I _____ inform the police.
6. —Let's face it. We're hopelessly lost!
—We _____ ask someone the way.
7. —I overslept again this morning.
—You _____ buy yourself an alarm clock.
8. He may be on the next train. We _____ wait right here at the station.
9. You've done with these magazines. You _____ sell them and make some money.
10. Since the flight has been cancelled because of the weather, we _____ go by train.

1.7 表示许诺 (Promise)

shall 用于第二、三人称, 表示说话人的许诺、答应。例如:

You *shall* have the money back next week. (= I promise you will have the money back next week.)

If he passes the examination he *shall* have a holiday. (= I promise he will have a holiday.)

1.8 表示意愿 (Volition)

- 1) you / he / they *shall* 表示说话人的强烈意愿, 甚至威胁。说话人“一定要”他人做某事。

例如:

You *shall* pay for this. (你一定要为此付出代价!)

They *shall* do what I tell them to do. (他们一定要按我说的去做。)

在法律条文、规章制度中, *shall* 表示“必须”。例如:

Each competitor *shall* wear a number. (参赛者必须佩带号码。)

2) *will* / *would* 表示动作者“愿意”。例如:

I *will* lend you the book if you need it. (愿意)

I *won't* do it again. (不愿意)

won't 还可表示“拒绝”。例如:

I have told him many times but he *won't* listen to me. (他拒绝听我的话。)

I have been trying to open the door, but the key *won't* turn. (钥匙就是打不开锁。)

3) “*will* you / *would* you...?” 在下列句中表示客气的建议、询问。例如:

Will you please have a drink?

Would you like a drink? (您要喝点饮料吗?)

Would you like me to order a taxi for you? (要不要我……?)

Would you mind if I opened the window? (我打开窗户,你介意吗?)

Would you mind opening the window? (劳你驾请把窗户打开,好吗?)

4) *would* 还表示过去的习惯。例如:

On Sundays he *would* get up early and go fishing.

注:也可用 *used to* 表示“过去惯常”。例如:

I *used to* walk to school.

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with *shall*, *will*, *would* to indicate suggestion, volition or promise:

1. Let's sing a song, _____ we?

2. We can't always do as we _____.

3. _____ you mind if I read aloud?

4. _____ you mind repeating that sentence?

5. Something is wrong with the door; it _____ (not) open.

6. I didn't want to go swimming alone and no one _____ go with me.

7. He is determined that his son _____ have the best possible education.

8. I have talked with him but he _____ have his own way.

9. The angry villagers shouted, “They _____ (not) build an airport here! We _____ fight for our village”.

10. The club regulation says, “Club officers _____ be elected yearly and _____ (not) be eligible (有被选资格) for re-election at the end of that year.”

1.9 表示勇敢 (Bravery)

1) *dare* 表示“敢于”,用于否定句、疑问句或条件句。例如:

He *dare* not try.

How *dare* you open the letter?

If you *dare* say a word, I'll strike you down.

- 2) *dare* say 常写作 *dare say*, 含意是 *probably*, *I expect*, *I suppose*, 不再有“敢于”的意思。

例如:

I *dare say* he'll come late. (我敢说他会的。)

You're tired, I *dare say*. (我想你很累了。)

注: *dare say* 中的 *dare* 是情态动词。 *dare to say* 中的 *dare* 为实义动词。两者的形式区别见下表:

句型	时态	动词	
		情态动词 <i>dare</i>	实义动词 <i>dare</i>
肯定形式	现在时	<i>dare do</i> (少见)	<i>dare / dares to do</i>
	过去时	<i>dared do</i> (少见)	<i>dared to do</i>
否定形式	现在时	<i>dare not do / daresn't do</i>	<i>do / does not dare (to) do</i>
	过去时	<i>dared not do</i>	<i>did not dare (to) do</i>
疑问形式	现在时	<i>Dare you / he do?</i>	<i>Do you / Does he dare (to) do?</i>
	过去时	<i>Dared you / he do?</i>	<i>Did you / he dare (to) do?</i>

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with proper forms of *dare*:

- I wonder how he _____ to say that.
- How _____ you say such rude things about him?
- He _____ (not) to tell what happened.
- No one _____ to question the order of the commander at that time.
- Would anyone _____ to try this method?
- He's a timid (胆怯的) fellow. That's why he never _____ to protest.

EXERCISE 7

Identify the meanings of the modal verbs in the following sentences and translate them into Chinese:

- I cannot help laughing.
- He said I could go in.
- Now that he is retired, he can travel much.
- "Nobody can get into the building," says the police officer.
- Many heavy smokers accept the idea that cigarette smoking can be injurious to their lungs.

6. She couldn't, for the life of her, say how it had happened.
7. David told her that she might go away but she mustn't take the baby.
8. One cannot fail to be aware of it.
9. It can't be denied that air pollution is harmful to human health.
10. Winter can be very cold in my home town.
11. It must be 9 o'clock now.
12. There may be a shortage of skilled labour.
13. Passengers may not proceed beyond this line.
14. The government must take measures to check road accidents.
15. In England people must buy license to watch TV at home.
16. There is a good rice crop this year but, unless the market prices rise considerably, the farmers may not get much profit.

EXERCISE 8

Translate the following into English:

1. 小李会说一点英语。
2. 最后一个晚上她终于能吃到一顿丰盛的晚餐。
3. 他认为这两个人不可能是骗子。
4. 你现在可以走了,下次不许再迟到了。
5. 坐下。你一定很累了。
6. 他出差去了,现在不可能在家。
7. 人必须吃东西。
8. 我不一定现在就要做这件事。
9. 此事你不必告诉他。
10. 你们不该嘲笑他,而应该帮助他。
11. 天不早了,你该走了。
12. 他不敢向老师提问。
13. 要不要来杯茶?
14. 把灯关掉好吗?
15. 那幢房子过去属于我祖父。
16. 我想我是不会成功的,但还是试一下吧。
17. 过境时请出示护照。